

# AMERICAN RECORDER.

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was made and concluded at London, on the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Albert Gallatin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of France, and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of His Britannic Majesty; and the Right Honorable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, and President of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations; and Henry Goulburn, Esq. one of His Majesty's Under Secretaries of State; fully authorized and empowered by their respective governments:—And whereas the said Convention was duly ratified by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty, on the second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, on the twenty-eight day of January following: And whereas the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the thirtieth day of the present month of January, by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the U. S. and the Right Honorable Chas. Bagot, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States, on the part of His Britannic Majesty; the Articles of which Convention are, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, desirous to cement the good understanding, which happily subsists between them, have, for that purpose—named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States, on his part, has appointed Albert Gallatin, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of France; and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of His Britannic Majesty: And His Majesty has appointed the Right Honorable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, and President of the committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations; Henry Goulburn, Esq. one of His Majesty's Under Secretaries of State: Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles;

### ARTICLE I.

Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, and cure fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks, of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks from Mount Joly, on the Southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straights of Bellisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company:—And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks, of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce forever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the

coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits: Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors, for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damage therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

### ARTICLE II.

It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States and those of His Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States, and the southern boundary of the territories of His Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.

### ARTICLE III.

It is agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free & open, for the term of ten years, from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subjects, of the two powers: it being well understood, that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to effect the claims of any other power or state to any part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences among themselves.

### ARTICLE IV.

All the provisions of the Convention "to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty," concluded at London, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, with the exception of the clause which limited its duration to four years, and excepting, also so far as the same was affected by the declaration of His Majesty respecting the Island of St. Helena, are hereby extended and continued in force for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present Convention, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said Convention were herein specially recited.

### ARTICLE V.

Whereas it was agreed by the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, that All territory, places and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, "excepting only the Island hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves, or other private property," and whereas, under the aforesaid article, the United States claim for their citizens, and as their private property, the restitution of, or full compensation for, all slaves who, at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, were in any territory, places, or possessions, whatsoever, directed by the said Treaty to be restored to the United States but then still occupied by the British forces, whether such slaves were, at the date aforesaid, on shore, or on board any British vessel, lying in waters within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas differences have arisen, whether, by the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid article of the Treaty of Ghent, the United States are entitled to the restoration of, or full compensation for, all or any slaves, as above described, the high contracting parties hereby agree to refer the said differences to some friendly sovereign or state, to be

named for that purpose, and the high contracting parties further engage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or state to be final and conclusive on all the matters referred.

### ARTICLE VI.

This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States, and on His Majesty; and their ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this date, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

[L. S.] ALBERT GALLATIN.  
[L. S.] RICHARD RUSH.  
[L. S.] FREDERICK J. ROBINSON  
[L. S.] HENRY GOULBURN.

Now THEREFORE, be it known, that I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and cause the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of Independence the forty-third.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
Secretary of State.

## Latest from England.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

It is rumored that Lord Mulgrave is about retiring from the Ordnance Department, to make room for Lord Wellington.

Cambaceres, formerly Bonaparte's Arch Chancellor and Duke of Parma, has arrived in Paris.

It is reported here, that, since our discovery ships, an American vessel has entered Baffin's Straits and Bay. It penetrated into Sir James Lancaster's Strait, where it found a depth of 100 fathoms, the water warm. It continued its course, with great hopes, it is said, of succeeding in the attempt to find, through that Strait, a passage into Behring's Straits.

A letter from Tunis, of the 1st of Nov. contains the following passage:

"The plague having commenced its annual ravages, trade is paralyzed. From two or three hundred persons die daily; but, as yet, the Mahometans are the only victims; the Christians, as well as the Jews, preserve themselves by means of precautions which the Alcoran prohibits Musselmans from using. The plague does not appear, this year, to be of so malignant a nature as in preceding years; we are not, however, the less obliged to keep ourselves shut up, the contagion being communicated, not only by contact, but by communication with persons afflicted."

HAMBURG, Nov. 28.

Agreeably to a formal request of the Spanish Minister, a great number of young men, who had enrolled themselves in the service of the insurgents of South America, have been arrested, at the moment when they were proceeding to embark. Some were already on board of two vessels before this measure was carried into effect, and therefore evaded its execution.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.

Letters from Constantinople announce, that the Tartar hordes of the Caucasus, under the orders of a Bey have taken arms against the Russians, and invaded a part of Georgia.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

Specie are now at so low a price, in England, that the merchants have resolved to re-export them to India; 22,000 lbs. of nutmeg, and cloves have been cleared at the custom house, of Bombay.

An inhabitant of Sierra Leone writes, that the English colony will with difficulty prosper, because the climate is so fatal to

Europeans; out of twenty who arrived, eighteen die.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.

The navigation is probably closed for this year, as, it seems, we shall have an early winter, the cold having been for some days at 10 degrees. We are, therefore, hastening to load and send off the goods ordered.

The ship Suwarrow, belonging to the American Company, has safely arrived at Cronstadt with a rich cargo of furs, from the north-west coast of America.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the Territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz. At St. Louis, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days for the sale of lands in the district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.

At the Seat of Justice for Howard County in the said Territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale, in each district, the lands which have been or may be received by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
1 April—156

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th February, 1818, entitled "an act making provisions for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz. On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 26 to 52 inclusive and fractional townships 53

48 to 52 and } 20  
fractional township 52 }  
48 to 52 } 21 22 23

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of  
Townships 48 to 55 inclusive in ranges 24 & 25  
48 to 50 } 26 & 27

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of  
Townships 51 to 54 inclusive in ranges 11 & 12  
51 to 56 } 13  
53 to 56 } 14 & 15

excepting the land which have been, or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
July 22—1 may.



The Stage from Tarborough arrived last evening in due time, but brought neither papers or letters from that place. The reason of this failure is unknown to us—we only know, that it was on the rout from Petersburg to Tarborough.

We this day publish, the much talk'd of Treaty with Great Britain—our readers will at once perceive, that their high raised expectations, are disappointed. The W. I. trade, it was believed, was secured to us by this Treaty—but not a word is said in it, to that effect.

FOR THE RECORDER.

ON POOR LAND.

At or about the last change of the moon, in April plant your seed, four bushels to the acre, by running a furrow in the middle of the bed, scattering the seed thickly therein and covering the same lightly with a harrow made for the purpose, or with a board or striker as you would rice; thin and work your cotton early to keep it clean and prevent its dying. At the full moon in August top it tall or short, it will then need no suckering.

Ten acres in corn and five in cotton is about the proportion for each hand a man works, and one horse to each 20 acres ensures the well ploughing the whole crop which is almost all that is necessary to make the corn, & all important to the cotton.

5210

A SCRUTINIZER.

SPRING CIRCUIT

Rel Ref

## AGRICULTURE

the owner raised 33 bushels per acre.  
*Rat. Minerva.*

The bill to establish a turnpike road from Petersburg, along the stage road, to Roanoke River, has passed the House of Delegates of Va. without a dissenting voice.

It is said that Robert Goodloe Harper will not return to this country, having been solicited by the king of Prussia, in the event of the death of Prince Blucher, which is daily expected, to accept the command of the Prussian armies, with the rank of field marshal.

The bark of the willow tree burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, it is said will remove warts, corns, or excrescences from any part of the body.

## NEW FISHING BANK.

An immense bank covered with cod fish has been discovered, extending from Papa Westra, in Orkney, along the west coast of the Shetland islands. Already the fishing has been great. The fishermen report that from 150 to 200 sail of vessels can fish on it, and out of sight of each other.

At a meeting of sundry citizens of Washington City, assembled in pursuance to a notice published in the papers of the city, proposing a Dinner to be given to Gen. Jackson, the Mayor informed the meeting that he had been requested by two gentlemen, friends of the General, to state, that General Jackson declined receiving any public attention that his friends in Washington might feel disposed to pay him, at this time; and that he wished that those his sentiments, might be stated to the meeting, with his respectful acknowledgments for the civilities intended him. Upon which the meeting was, of course, dissolved.—*Nat. Int.*

## IMPORTANT DECISION.

LEXINGTON, Ky Jan. 15.  
The suits which were instituted by this commonwealth, by, against the directors and officers of the United States' Branch Bank in Lexington, respectively, for the recovery of the fines and penalties incurred by the refusal of the Branch to pay the 'ante tax' came on for trial before the general Court, sitting at Frankfort, on Friday last. The one against the Porter of the Office was selected for trial. After a hearing of three days, the cause was decided in his favour.

The counsel for the office of the United States Bank demurred to the declaration on two grounds; first, the deficiency of the declaration, and mainly the unconstitutionality of the state laws. The Court sustained the demurrer, and gave an opinion that a state has no right to impose a penalty on a person acting under a law of the United States.

An appeal was taken to the supreme court of the commonwealth, which is to sit in April next: little doubt is entertained of a confirmation of the present decision.

Attorney General Blair and B. Hardin appeared as prosecuting counsel; W. T. Barry, M. D. Hardin and Robt. Wickliffe as counsel for the defendants.

The bill to tax the United States Branch Banks 60,000 dollars per annum, with a view to expel them from the State, is still under discussion in the House of Representatives of Kentucky. It has been supported by Mr. Sharp, Mr. McKee, Mr. J. Logan and others, and opposed with ability by Gen. Hardin, Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. Crittenden, and others. The bill is so outrageously violent in its provisions and the temper of members, is becoming so much more rational than it was, that we entertain a confident hope that the measure will be rejected in one or the other Branch. We really hope for the honor of Kentucky, that some little show of moderation and good sense will be preserved by the majority at Frankfort.—*Ken. Gas.*

readiness. The inhabitants of the place express strong doubts of its being ever again occupied by his Catholic Majesty's troops. The utmost tranquility exists—the present Gov. (King) refused to act in any civil capacity."

There is exhibiting in Alexandria, a Hog, weighing a thousand pounds. Many will no doubt visit it who never expected to pay for looking at a Hog. A wag suggests, that most people think it a great bore.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.  
Twenty lots of ground in the neighborhood of the Washington Market, the property of the Corporation, were yesterday sold at auction by Messrs. Irving, Smith & Holly. One of the lots on West street, 20 feet front and rear, and about 50 in length, sold for the enormous sum of 11,000 dollars, and another on the corner of Washington street, for 10,400. The whole amount of sales was \$127,000.

*From the National Intelligencer:*

**EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.**  
ANNAPOLIS, Md. Jan. 24.  
*Maryland Legislature.*—After a debate of five days, the bill providing for the election of the Governor by the people, passed the House of Delegates, 43 affirmative, 52 negative—every Republican voting for, every Federalist against it.

*The Jew Bill*—which was to extend to persons professing that religion the same civil rights and privileges enjoyed by Christians; was on Friday last, after a debate of three days, rejected; 24 affirmative, 50 negative. On this question, also, every Federalist except two voted in the negative.

This is a decision we had not anticipated—and, perhaps, the present situation of Maryland, where parties are so nearly balanced, operated to defeat a measure which is surely "right in itself." We do not believe, however, that the question is put at rest—it will again be brought forward either in the same shape, or on the broad ground of Universal Tolerance.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 25.  
Arrived ship Boston, Finley, from Cowes, via Isle of May. 23 days from the latter port, with salt and oil to the master. Arrived at the Isle of May 30th November, a piratical ship, under English colors, of 14 guns and 50 men, mostly Americans and English; and said on the 31st, after plundering all the ships in the harbor of their clothing, money, &c. some of their boats were in chase of a sail that made her appearance in the offing, which proved to be a Portuguese brig that they had plundered twice before.

**CAUTION.**

The public are cautioned against receiving a denomination of Bills now in circulation, purporting to be *Five Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. The original Bill is a *One Dollar Bill* of that Bank, very ingeniously altered to a five by the substitution of the figure 5 and the letter FIVE DOLLARS introduced into the body of the Bill. The imposition can be easily detected however by the examination of the *eigrette*—that on the genuine five dollar Bill of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, being *near blowing a trumpet*, on Fortune seated *near her money bags*. That on the one dollar Bills of the same Bank, is a representation of the *State House* in Columbia.

Charleston Times.

## STATUE OF GEN. WASHINGTON

*Messrs. Gales & Seaton :*  
The following was written a week ago on seeing the proposition in the Senate to erect an Equestrian Statue of Gen. Washington ; but it was put into my pocket, for the purpose of handing to you for publication, and forgotten until I read, in your paper of the 27th inst. a letter from a gentleman in Virginia to a Member of Congress on the same subject, and with a remarkable coincidence of the ideas. I am glad to find that there is at least one person of the same opinion with myself on this subject. I was apprehensive that I might be alone in my way of thinking in this matter, but I never had any doubt that I was right.

"I observe that a resolution has been introduced in the Senate, to erect an equestrian statue of Gen. Washington. I will not attempt to state my ideas of the propriety of our erecting statues, &c. (which have ever been the toys of ambitious monarchs) because I have not sufficiently reflected on the subject; but I do hope, that if any such statue should be erected, it will not be such an one, as is proposed by the former resolution of Congress, of 1783; but that it will represent our hero in his proper dress, (the revolutionary blue and buff if possible) and not in the robes and awkwardness of ancient statues, with a truncheon in his hand. This may be an uncouth and awkward opinion; but I was never more forcibly

track with the propriety of our statues, than on entering the capitol at Richmond, and seeing there a statue of the illustrious hero, in the military dress of the revolution. It was to be sure incongruous to hold a cane in his hand while he had a sword by his side; but I was pleased with the independence of the dress. Our literary gentlemen may have formed their taste in antique moulds, but I do not consent that it is correct. The ancients modelled their statues in the dress they really wore, but I do not think this any reason that we moderns should adopt it. Among the rude nations of antiquity, their idea of greatness very naturally depended upon the enormous size of their statues and monuments; hence the sphynxes and pyramids of Egypt, which have survived their history. But, when people began to improve in judgment, civilization and taste, we find these monuments and statues reduced to their natural dimensions, except now and then a colossus to astonish the world, and formed according to *their* veneration of antiquity. The Greeks and Romans, however, always dressed their statues in the costume of the age and country; and I hope the members of Congress will take this subject into consideration, and imitate them in this respect, but not so closely as to take the very costume which they wore then.

I am really ashamed, gentlemen, to write so lightly on so important a subject, but this is better than to suffer ridiculous reflections on the statue of our hero, after it is completed. There is a more important subject which I wish that Congress would consider. That is, the propriety of interring the remains of Washington in the very centre of the capitol, and of the city which bears his name, and erecting a monument over them, round which all Americans will unite in sentiment and in heart."

Jan. 30, 1818.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

We have been politely favored with a French paper of a late date, containing the Speech delivered by the King, at the opening of the session of the two Chambers, on the 10th ultimo, of which a hasty translation has been made.

'Gentlemen': At the opening of the last session, whilst I deplored the calamities which afflicted our country, I had the satisfaction to predict the near approach of their termination. A generous effort of which I have a noble pride in declaring a more illustrious example was never afforded by any nation, enables me to realize these hopes. They are realized: my troops alone occupy all our posts. One of my sons, joining in these first raptures of our independent provinces, with his own hands, in the midst of the acclamations of my people, hoisted the French flag upon the ramparts of Thionville. This day that flag floats over all the soil of France.

The day when those of my children who have with so much constancy, supported the burthens of an occupation of more than three years, shall be delivered from them, will be one of the most delightful days of my life; and my French heart has not less rejoiced at the termination of their sufferings, than at the disenthralment of the country. The provinces, which have so painfully employed my thoughts to this day, deserve the respect of the whole nation, which has, with me, admired their heroic resignation.

The people unanimity of feeling and of sentiment, which you have manifested when I have demanded of you the means of satisfying our engagements, was a brilliant proof of the attachment of the French to their country—the confidence of the nation in their King; and Europe has eagerly welcomed France to that rank amongst nations which belongs to her.

The declaration which announces to the world the principles on which the alliance of the five powers is founded, sufficiently establishes the friendship which exists among the sovereigns. This salutary union, dictated by justice, and consolidated by morality and religion, has for its object to prevent the calamity of war by the maintenance of treaties, by the guarantee of existing rights, and permits us to fix our attention on that long period of peace which such an alliance promises to Europe.

- I have expected in silence this happy epoch, to prepare myself for that national solemnity, in which religion consecrates the ultimate union of the people with their King. In receiving the royal unction in the midst of you, I shall take to witness the God through whom Kings reign, the God of Clovis, of Charlemagne, of St. Louis. I shall renew, on the altars, the oath to support the institutions founded by the charter, which I cherish the more since the French, by an unanimous sentiment, have freely rallied around it.

In the laws which will be presented to you, I shall take care that the spirit of the instrument is always consulted, to secure more and more the public rights of



and to preserve to the... strength it ought to have, to maintain those liberties so dear to my people. In seconding my wishes and my efforts you will not forget, gentlemen, that this charter, in delivering France from despotism, has put an end to revolution. I depend upon your co-operation in repelling the pernicious principles which, under the mask of liberty, attack social order, and conduce by anarchy to absolute power; and whose fatal success has cost the world so much blood and so many tears. My ministers will lay before you before the budget of expenses which the public service requires. The prolonged effects of the events, which we were obliged to undergo or take the consequences, have not yet permitted me to propose to you the alleviation of the burthens imposed upon my people; but I have the consolation to perceive, that the moment is not far distant, when I may be able to gratify the wish of my heart. From this time, a period is definitively put to the increase of our debt. We have the certainty that it will rapidly diminish. This certainty, & the fidelity of France in the fulfilment of her engagements, will establish, on an unmoveable foundation, the public credit, which some circumstances, transient in their nature, and common to other states have for a moment appeared to shake. The French youth have given a noble proof of their love for the country and for the King. The law for recruiting the Army is executed with submission, and often with joy. While the young soldiers pass into the ranks of the Army, their brethren, exempt from service, will remain in the bosoms of their families; and the veterans who have finished their engagements will return to their families, living examples, both the young and the old, of fidelity, henceforth inviolate, in the execution of the laws. After the calamities of a dearth, the memory of which yet grieves my heart, Providence, prodigal in this year of its beneficence, has covered our fields with the most abundant harvests. They will serve to revive commerce, whose vessels navigate every sea, and will show to the remotest nation the flag of France. Industry and the arts, extending also their empire, will add to the blessings of general peace. To the independence of our country, and to public liberty, will be joined a more perfect private liberty than France has ever yet tasted. Let us unite in strains of gratitude to the author of so many blessings, and endeavor to make them durable. That object will be secured, if, discarding every painful recollection, suppressing every resentment, the French shall well understand that liberty is inseparable from order, which itself reposes on the throne, their only palladium. My duty is to defend the people against their common enemies. I shall perform it, and shall find in you, gentlemen, the aid which I have never asked of you in vain. MAN. CE. One of the French Revolutionaries, the soil children cy, sup- apation of e deliver- most de- French at the than at y. Tho y employ- reserve the rich has, resigna- g and of manifested ne means was a brill- ne French ace of the he has ca- rank a- her. ces o the e alliance ution by ch exists ary union idated by ts object ar by the guarantee us to fix d of peace es to Eu- his happy a national onsecrated with their unction in o witness reign, the oe. of Se- altars, the ounded by the more ous senti- it. presented in ists of the to sec- his of

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.			
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)			
ARTICLES	From A to D. C.	From D. C. to E. C.	
Bacon	lb. none	30	35
Butter	gal. 30	35	
Bees Wax	lb. none	25	
Brandy, French	gal. 30	35	
do. Apple	do. 80	1	
do. Peach	do. 70		
Corn	bush 80		
Meal	do. 80		
Peas	do. 80		
Cotton	lb. none		
Coffee	gal. 33	40	
Cordage	do. 14		
Flour	bbl. 9	10	
Flax Seed	bbl. 80	1	
Gm. Holland	gal. none		
Pine Scantling	M 12		
Plank	do. 12		
Flooring Boards	do. 30		
Shingles, 22 inch	do. 3		
Staves, W. O. hhd.	do. 25		
do. R. O. do.	do. 10		
do. W. O. bbl.	do. 10		
Heading, W. O. hhd.	do. 25	30	
Lard	lb. 15		
Molasses	gal. 55	60	
Tar	bbl. 1	40	
Pitch	do. 1	60	
Rosin	do. none		
Turpentine	do. 2	2 35	
do. Spirits	gal. 50	60	
Pork	bbl. 18		
Rum Jamaica	gal. none		
do W I	do. 1	15 20	
do American	do. 75	80	
Salt, Alum	bush 70	80	
do Fine	do. none		
Sugar, Loaf	lb. 30	35	
do. Lump	do. 25		
do. Brown	do. 15		
Tobacco	cwt none		
Whiskey	gal. 80		

**A Stray Horse.**  
THERE came to my House on the 9th inst. a bay horse about 15 hands high; has a white spot on his back, evidently a saddle mark. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.  
ARTHUR BAILEY.  
Salt-House Landing,  
February 10, 1819. } 4w194

**The subscriber**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he continues to carry on the Coach and Chair-making business in the town of Plymouth in all its various branches. Harness complete, and saddle mountings may be had at the above named place. All orders promptly attended to.  
JAMES CARTER.  
Plymouth, N. C. Feb. 11, 1819—3w194

**Ten Dollars Reward.**  
ESCAPED from Goal in Plymouth, Washington County, N. C. on the night of Friday the 5th inst. William Robinson, charged with stealing. He is about forty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, slender made, of dark complexion, and by trade a Carpenter, but sometimes follows the business of Boating. Besides his other clothing, he wore a large drab colored great coat. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, with all reasonable expenses for bringing him back again, or securing him in the Goal of Bertie County.  
ALEXANDER Mc G HARDISON.  
Dep. Shf.  
Plymouth, N. C. Feb. 6, 1819.—3w194

THOSE who have open accounts with me, of the preceding year, are respectfully invited to close them.  
H. McCULLOUGH.  
12th Feb. 1819. } 1194

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of Richard Grist & Co. for the transaction of Merchantile and Commission Business in this place. They propose; To keep for sale articles of West India production, by wholesale and retail. To receive on Consignment or Storage, commodities in general, which will be sold on Commission, or otherwise disposed of, on account of the owner, as may be directed. And to make purchases on Orders. Also, to work occasionally a Turpentine Distillery. The transaction of the business will principally be under the direction of Richard Grist.  
RICHARD GRIST.  
WALTER HANRAHAN.  
Washington, N. C. 23d. Jan. 1819. } 1192

**For Sale.**  
ONE Half of the tract of Land which fell to my brother Bryan, on the death of James McMahon, (175 acres more or less) situated on Bath Creek, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Darden, Thomas and Richard Oden—The land is good, and well timbered.  
THOMAS McMAHON, Attorney.  
Feb. 1, 1819.

**TENDERS** his professional services to the inhabitants of Washington, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery & Midwifery. His services may be commanded by calling at Capt. Gallaghers, Hotel. If. 193.

**Advertisement.**  
THE Subscriber returns thanks to the public for past favours and respectfully solicits a continuance—Her Tavern is continued in the large brick building nearly opposite the house of J. G. Blount, esq. where gentlemen can have board by the year at the moderate price of \$160—travelling will likewise be accommodated at a reasonable rate—No pains will be spared to render perfect satisfaction to all those who may think proper to honor her house with their patronage. Those indebted will please call and settle their respective dues.  
SARAH RANSOM.  
Washington, N. C. Jan. 29, 1819

**THE BUILDING OF THE COURT HOUSE.**  
THE Committee appointed by the County Court of Beaufort at December Term last—Consisting of Wm. Kennedy, Slade Pearce, J. O. K. Williams, Thos. Bowen, William Snow, Richard Grist and J. B. Hinton, will on Wednesday the 3d day of March Term of said Court, ensuing, offer at Public Auction, at the Court House in Washington, to the lowest bidder, the building of the New Court House resolved by said Court to be built.

The House to be of Brick, 32 by 36 feet dimensions and two Stories high, and the faithful execution of the Contract secured by Bond with approved Security. The mode and style of finishing, and other minute particulars, will be made known at the time.  
Washington, 24th Jan. 1819—1st Feb 192

**Washington Academy.**  
THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Washington and its vicinity, that his first quarter will shortly close—that an Examination (by the Trustees) will take place on Saturday the 8th day of February—His second quarter will commence on Monday the 8th following. All the Children that now belong to the School will be considered as entered for another quarter, unless notice be given by them or those who have the care of them at the close of the present.

Tuition as follows, viz. For Reading and Spelling 48—that with Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, all or either of those with the former, 58—the Languages \$6 25 per quarter. Eleven weeks will be considered a quarter. Tuition one half payable in advance.  
CHARLES CUSHING.  
Jan. 29, 1819.

**Vine Hill Academy.**  
THE Trustees of this Institution have employed Mr. Benjamin H. Bradley and Mr. Edgar S. Coe, from Connecticut, as Teachers—The former as Principal, who will teach the Latin and Greek languages, Geography and Mathematics—The latter, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography. The exercises of the Schools have commenced.  
Tuition—Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$ 8  
The same with English Grammar 10  
With the addition of Geography 12 50  
Latin and Greek languages, Geography and Mathematics 14  
Board, at the Steward's (who has a family well calculated for the care of students) 40  
No additional charge should the students continue during the Vacation.  
The Morals of the Students will be attended to.  
The situation of the Academy is healthy.  
DAVID CLARK.  
Plymouth, 23d Jan. 1819—4w192

**Removal.**  
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed his Shop next door to Capt. Gallagher's Tavern and opposite the store formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Demil, where he will constantly attend, unless upon professional duty. Those who have open accounts with him, are requested to close them by Note or Cash, otherwise judgments will be taken indiscriminately against those who disregard the condition above solicited.  
J. W. GUTHRIE.  
Jan. 1, 1819. } 1188

**For Sale.**  
A large CANOE, in excellent order. Apply to THE PRINTER.  
Jan. 20, 1819. } 1191



## NEW LINES.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public, that he in conjunction with Capt. Wm. Scott of Raleigh, has established a

## NEW LINE OF STAGES

from this place through to Raleigh; to run through in two days, twice a week—Leave Mr. Lewis Leroy's Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh (by way of Tarborough) on Sundays and Wednesdays by 7 P. M.—Leave Raleigh on Saturdays and Tuesdays at 4 A. M. and arrive at Washington on Sundays and Wednesdays by 4 P. M.

## ALSO, A REGULAR LINE OF STAGES

In conjunction with the Edenton and Plymouth Steam Boat, runs twice a week between Plymouth and Newbern—Leaves Plymouth on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M. and arrives at Newbern (through this place) on Mondays and Thursdays by 9 A. M.—Leaves Newbern at 12, same days, and arrives at Plymouth by 4 P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

These Lines are supplied with active Horses, careful Drivers, good Public Houses, Smooth Roads, and are driven in day time, with such accommodations the Proprietors hope to render comfortable all who travel these routes. The Tarborough Rout commences on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1819.

D. KING.  
Washington, Dec 30, 1818. } 1188

The Editors of the Charleston Times; Norfolk Herald; Baltimore Patriot, (for the City); Petersburg Intelligencer; and (L. S. T's) N. Y. Gazette, will please publish the above once a week for three months, and send their accounts to this Office for collection.

## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "An Act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed:  
Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama Territory, shall be held as follows: viz:

At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March next, for the sale of	
Township No. 12 in range 18 19 20	
17 & 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
18	17 18 19
17	19 20
19	10 11 16 17 18
20	10
At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April next, for the sale of	
Townships No. 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20	
	in range 4
17 18 19 20	3
17 18	2
17	1
At Cahaba, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of	
Township No. 12 in ranges 9 10	
7	7 8 9 10 11
6	7 8 9 10 11
5	10 & 11

except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range, and continue three weeks, and no longer.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 24th of November, 1818,

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office: Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U States, will publish the above once a week till the 1st of May. 1M191

## BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at this Office.



## POETRY.

The following Poem, written by James Montgomery, was recited by Joseph LANCASHIRE, after his first lecture, in the Hall of Representatives, with universal approbation.

The Lion o'er his wild domains  
Rules by the terror of his eye—  
The Eagle of the rock maintains  
By force his empire in the sky.

The Shark, the tyrant of the flood,  
Pursues his prey with quenchless rage—  
Parent and young, unwearied from blood,  
Are still the same from age to age.

Of all that live, and move, and breathe,  
Man only rises o'er his birth—  
He looks around, above, beneath,  
At once the heir of Heaven and Earth.

Force, cunning, speed, which nature gave  
The various tribes throughout her plan;  
Life to enjoy—from death to save—  
These are the lowest powers of man.

From strength to strength he travels on;  
He leaves the lingering brute behind;  
And, when a few short years are gone,  
He soars a disembodied mind.

Destined his future course sublime  
Through nobler, brighter, paler to run;  
With him the final end of time—  
Is but eternity begun.

What guides him in his high pursuit  
Opens illumines, cheers his way?  
Discerns the immortal from the brute,  
God's image from the mould of clay?

'Tis knowledge—knowledge to the soul  
Is power, and liberty, and peace:  
And, while celestial ages roll,  
The joys of knowledge shall increase.

Aid, then, the generous plan,  
Which spreads the light with universal beams;  
And through the human desert leads  
Truth's living, pure, perpetual streams.

Behold a new creation rise!  
New spirit breath'd into the clod—  
Behold, the voice of wisdom cries!  
Man, know thyself, and fear thy God.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, in doing with the Emperor Alexander, on Sunday, for the first time in his quality of Field Marshal of Russia, was dressed in the Emperor's own coat. As the party was composed of Russian General Officers, invited to meet him and congratulate him on his new dignity, it was indispensable that he should appear in a Russian uniform; and, as the time was too short to admit of providing one, the Emperor most condescendingly offered his own.

On hearing that the Emperor of Russia had lent his Field Marshal's Coat to the Duke of Wellington.

'Tis said, that the head of the forces allied,  
Not having a coat to his back,  
A generous Monarch the needful supplied;  
And, when thus equipped, they sat down,  
Side by side,

To drink their champaign and their sack.  
Now, doubtless, this Hero, of wonderful note,  
Had the Monarch allowed him to choose  
Would have bartered the honor to sit in his coat,

For the pleasure to stand in his shoes.

MARR. CHRON.

### JACKSON'S LIBERALITY.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, in reply to the illiberal, and wanton abuse heaped upon Gen. Jackson by Algernon Sidney in the Richmond Enquirer, and which is now going the circuit of the Federal papers, thus explains Jackson's acceptance of the Creek lands:—

The cession of land to Jackson by the Creeks is told as matter affecting the general's private character, meaning that he had destroyed the nation, and then as a compensation for their injuries, had procured this grant. If his honesty were no almost proverbial with those who know him, this might be urged in his favor, though he has been in public service the greater part of his life, and has had control of immense funds belonging to the government, he is still possessed of a very moderate estate, while many, from belief that the public is fair game, have thrived and fattened by their offices.

The Creek war found the nation divided, and in conflict with themselves. Our army advanced, and at the close of the campaign, the peace party constituted the strength of the nation. There was no treaty of peace to be made, for those with whom we treated had never been hostile; it was merely a demand from the government, now that the tribe was so much reduced, and with a view to give connection

and security to the country, that the Indians should yield a portion of their lands. The peace men felt their obligation to Jackson, for persevering as he did, and not abandoning the contest, which would have subjected them and their families to inevitable ruin. They insisted, in council and required as a condition of the treaty that he should accept so much land. From an apprehension, perhaps, that men of liberal views might condemn, founded on a knowledge that the world is always rather disposed to censure than commend, he refused to accept. It was again pressed, and at last acceded to, when the treaty was signed. His remark on that occasion is worthy to be repeated: "I accept your offer, and will bring it to the view of the President, your father, as a mark of your generosity; and will prevail on him to dispose of it for the benefit of the poor and distressed of your nation."

### ACCOUNT OF THAT EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION OF NATURE, THE RUSSIAN LAMB.

The most extraordinary of the curiosities of Little Tartary, is the Lamb of Muscovy, which grows between the two great rivers, the Don and the Wolga. This plant is remarkable for possessing a great portion of the animal nature. It is for this reason called the Animal Plant; as also Zootophytes; and in the Russian language, Bonarets.

The fruit is of the size of a gourd or melon; it has the figure of a sheep, all the limbs of which are discoverable. It is fastened to the earth by the navel, upon a stalk of two feet in length. It always leans towards the grass, and the plants that grow round it, and changes its place as much as the stump will suffer. When the fruit comes to maturity, the stalk dies; it is covered with a hairy skin, frizzled like that of a lamb just lambled, and this skin serves it as a fur to defend it from the cold. It is further observed that this plant never dies, till it can no longer find grass to nourish it. The fruit yields a juice like blood, when it is taken from the stalk; and has the taste of mutton. The wolf is as fond of this plant as of real mutton; and the Muscovites make use of it, in order to surprise those animals.—*Lon. paper.*

### BEGGARLY READERS.

Another opportunity is presented to us of exposing the littleness and painful poverty of that class of beings which is always willing to read but never to encourage those who are instruments of their gratification. Almost ever neighborhood is infested with one or more of these worse than Egyptian plagues, who can scent a newspaper a mile off, and borrow or steal it before its right owner can enjoy the privilege for which he has paid and which by every rule of civility and good nature he has a right to enjoy—that of reading it himself.

A gentleman at Danvers, one of the earliest patrons of the Galaxy, discontinued his subscription last week for no other reason than that his impertinent neighbors would never permit him to read it. He is so unfortunate as to be surrounded by half a dozen hungry quid nunes who take no paper but such as they can take without expense to themselves. This gentleman discontinued his subscription to the Palladium, at the same time and for the same reasons.

It is really a pity that some method could not be devised to check this sort of meanness. What right has a man to expect that his neighbor should be at all the trouble and cost of procuring a newspaper or other periodical work and give up the use of it to those who pay nothing—to whom borrowing has become so habitual that it is as much a thing of course, as sleeping and eating? These borrowers or beggars, or stealers (they may choose which ever epithet suits them best) might with as much show of decency, call upon their good natured neighbors every day at dinner time, and fill their unconscionable maws with what they find upon his table as thus to deprive him of what he has provided for the indulgence of his intellect.—*New England Galaxy.*

### INVIOLENT PATENT ALARM LOCK.

The inventor, after a series of attempts has fully succeeded in completing a Patent Lock. Such is its construction, that while no person can enter the house without creating, whenever desirable, a general alarm, the arts of the evening and midnight thief to pick it, would be found perfectly useless. Such as have inspected the lock, unhesitatingly acknowledge its superiority to any in common use. The simplicity of its structure is such, that it will endure for many years; and can scarcely ever need repairing. A model of the lock may be seen at No. 25, South Front Street, where will be received, and executed orders, during the inventor's absence for a few months to New York.

The above lock will be exhibited by the

inventor, through the city, for a few days, and on the evenings of Friday, Monday and Tuesday, at the above place.

Phil Union.

### From the Newry (Ireland) Telegraph.

MARRIED, on Monday the 28th ult. Mr. Darby Daniel Maclean, of this town (pen-sioner, to Miss Margaretta S. Mackenna, of Rathfriland. The bride was to have been married on the same day to another lover, one JAMES LOCKE, and had arrived at an appointed time and place in Newry, where the ceremony was to have been performed. The favored again, however, did not appear, and the lady's hostess, in bridge street communicated to her lamentable tidings, that he was already married, and had gone, she believed, to visit his wife, then a prisoner in Armagh. Margaretta sighed deeply, and exclaimed, "Never will I return to Rathfriland unmarried! If I do not get a husband, I will drown myself and this shall be the last of poor Margaretta Mackenna!" "O, said the hostess, I wish honest Darby Dan Maclean were here!—He also is crossed in love and talks of death. Perhaps he would marry you; 'tis better to wed than die." A word to the wise sufficeth. Margaretta, speeded on the wings of love, to Darby's dwelling, whom she found pensively leaning on his arm, and ruminating deeply on his misfortune. "Why are you so sad, Darby?" quoth Margaretta. "My love has deserted me," replied Darby with a sigh. "So hath mine," rejoined Margaretta with a sob. "I cannot, I will not survive it," quoth Darby. "I will either be drowned or be married to day," murmured Margaretta. The voice was a son with Darby's feelings; he looked wistfully on the dark, languishing, yet sparkling eyes of the lovelorn maid, and sympathized in her sorrows. Sympathy begets love, and love is gentlemanly to liymen. The parties therefore determined not to drown, but marry. Margaretta, with her intended bridegroom, returned in triumph to her sagacious hostess. Preparations were made for the wedding; and the bride insisted on paying the parson's fees from her own pocket. But Darby would not concede this point. "That said he, would be to purchase me; and if you buy me you might sell me; But I'll take care of that." The friendly controversy soon terminated, and the happy pair, now man and wife, like other fashionable personages, set off immediately after the ceremony. They mean to spend the honey moon in connubial joy at Rathfriland.

### From the Hudson Bee.

### Reflection on Religion.

The Redemption of mankind is a very important subject: It is a subject which has undergone much investigation and the speculations which the greater part of the christian world has raised upon it, are involved in a cloud of mystery, and are at variance with the plain suggestions of reason. Redemption is a very plain matter; but obvious as it is, it has been attempted, and with but too much success among mankind, to obscure it by the splendid no-hingness and unintelligible jargon of systematic learning and dogmatism. There has been built upon this subject a theory which neither the Great Founder of our religion, nor his apostles ever taught. It is a theory which must have originated in the pride of learning, the warm contests for superiority between sectarians; and the selfish, designing views of men, who meant to make the business of redemption, as well as of religion in general, a very obtruse matter, which could be learned from those only, who studied it as a deep science, and who possessed the exclusive right of dealing it out to those who came to receive the oracle from them.

But let no one deceive himself by such an opinion. Redemption is a thing perfectly within the scope of common sense; and it is a happy circumstance that it is so; for all mankind are to be benefited by an accurate apprehension of its import by a rational acceptance of its benefits; the unlearned as well as the learned; those who have no access to learned lectures on the subject, as well as those who have. Christ came to remove the mist of Jewish religious learning, and both Jewish and Heathenish superstition. His religion was benignly adapted to the common level of men's capacities. He preached no deep laid scheme of redemption and salvation. All his precepts were plain simple, and easily understood. And it is the duty of every good man to restore his religion to its pristine simplicity, to bring it back to reason, to common sense, to nature—the foundation on which it was originally grounded.

In this view of the subject, let us then enquire what redemption implies. The redemption of mankind consists in the deliverance from misery, and the procurement of true and permanent happiness. Now all real misery among mankind, is

undoubtedly the consequence of their ignorance, or their criminality, or their discontentedness. And it is equally doubtless, that they must be happy as soon as they possess correct, well-grounded sentiments and inclinations of the heart, and inward contentment. And the farther they have advanced in such a state of mind, the nearer they have approached to their real happiness. All other things without the possession of these goods, afford only an apparent good, or more transient joys.

The knowledge of truth, is the only condition of true happiness. A person may indeed be ignorant and still perform single good actions; and like possess a species of happiness. But both these, require a great deal more to deserve the name of true virtue and happiness. Without a correct knowledge of God, of our duties and our destiny, we will either act according to certain obscure ideas and defective feelings of right and wrong, which cannot possibly always guide us in the right way; or we will place our virtue in single good actions, may be satisfied therewith, even if the heart continues to be unimproved; or will be led astray by prejudice and superstition; esteem that to be right, which however in the view of the enlightened understanding, is highly unjust; and we will imagine that we are fulfilling our duties and honoring God, while we are acting entirely contrary to the design of God; and are doing injuries to mankind. Nor is it possible that permanent contentment can be enjoyed by that person, who does not correctly understand the nature of God, his government of the world, his designs respecting mankind, the true destiny of man, nor the relation in which he stands to God and the world.

If therefore man is to be redeemed, then it is necessary that he should be freed from ignorance, prejudices and errors; especially from false ideas of religion, as for instance from the idea of a partial love of God to man, the arbitrary appointment of God in regard to the eternal destiny of man, in decreeing some to happiness, and others to damnation;—from those ideas of human weaknesses and passions, of anger and revenge, which he attributes to God;—from all ideas of reverencing God by temple and ceremonial worship;—from the erroneous conception of the value of outward conformity of conduct to the laws of the land, without the good intentions of the heart &c. &c.

Man must on the contrary form those better and more worthy ideas concerning God, the most perfect spirit as being the Father of the human race—concerning his parental providence for the happiness of his creatures—concerning his readiness to forgive and pardon them on condition of their becoming better—concerning virtue as a business of the heart—concerning love towards God, confidence in him and obedience to him, as being the best and most acceptable worship of God—concerning love to all men as the most beautiful and excellent fruit of true religion—concerning the due reward of every action. These are the most important truths, which are requisite for every person, in order to become good, to be redeemed, and to obtain happiness.

Virtue is the second condition of true happiness; and in the release from sin & viciousness consist our Redemption. There is not a more grievous yoke than that of sin and vice; nor can there be conceived a more ignominious, severe and intolerable slavery, than that of inordinate lusts and passions. Can there be found more unjust, willful, obstinate, severe, and domineering masters, than the passions of anger, revenge, voluptuousness, avarice & ambition? Whoever wishes to redeem or deliver man, must rescue him from his vices;—must instruct him in virtue, in the various duties; must plainly shew him, how he is to behave himself towards God, his fellow creatures, himself, his friends and enemies, both in prosperity and in adversity; must afford him the means, by the faithful use of which, he may constantly advance in whatever is good;—and to this end, must represent to him the most cogent motives and reasons.

Peace of mind, consolation, contentment and happiness, compose the third requisite appertaining to Redemption. This happy state of mind, as a natural consequence flows from the practice of the above mentioned virtues. Whoever is virtuous, is likewise contented, cheerful and happy. For sufferings, the Redeemer or Deliverer must afford rich consolation & reparation; and He being conscious of our many infirmities, transgressions and follies, which, when they fill us with shame and timidity towards God, and excite in us an anxious concern for the future;—then He, the Redeemer must pledge to us the forgiveness of our sins, and the parental love of God; in so convincing a manner, as to remove from our minds every doubt, that we will receive this pardon and experience this love. Such, and such only, can be the real office of Redemption, and such, the happy consequences it produces.

AMICUS VERITATIS